

# THE DAILY HERALD

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The DAILY HERALD is delivered by carrier  
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Rates of advertising in the Daily or Weekly  
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115, and a representative of the business  
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contract for space.  
Locals 10 cents per line in every instance  
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column per insertion.

**BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.**  
The HERALD is fully prepared to do all  
kinds of plain and fancy job printing in all  
the latest styles. Work perfectly and  
promptly done.

**THE WEEKLY HERALD.**  
A large eight page paper giving the  
local events of the week, published every  
Saturday. Just the paper to  
send friends for information regard-  
ing El Paso. Price \$2.00 per year—  
six months \$1.00.

**THE WEATHER.**  
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU  
EL PASO, TEXAS, February 24, 1898.  
Local Time: 4:30 a. m.  
Barometer..... 30.12  
Thermometer..... 53  
Direction of wind..... N. E.  
Velocity of wind per hour..... 7  
Weather..... Clear  
Rain 24 hours..... 0.0  
Highest temperature last 24 hours..... 67  
Lowest temperature last 24 hours..... 40

A SOUTHERN exchange thinks if  
that new battleship is christened with  
Kentucky water she will be seasick  
from the very start.

WHILE George Gould was earning  
\$2 a day as a jurymen he kept four  
skilled furriers hunting for moths on  
his sealskin overcoat.

SENATOR TELLER is a brave man,  
no doubt, but his resolution failed as  
soon as he got into an arena where his  
compatriots were fresh from the peo-  
ple.

If the naval protection of Hawaii,  
when annexed, costs the country as  
much as that of the Alaska islands  
lying much farther west, the total ex-  
pense can be expressed in one cipher.

NOT wholly believing in Stern's  
dictum as to the providential care for  
sheep lambs in the wind, the parishion-  
ers of a Methodist parson in Caldwell,  
Kan., turned in and dug him a cyclone  
cellar.

THE hundredth anniversary of the  
death of Washington will occur Decem-  
ber 14, 1899. At the end of the  
century the country still lives, and has  
done nothing to disappoint the expecta-  
tions of its first president.

HALLOWELL, Me., has a society called  
the Improvement society. Once a  
year all the male members turn out  
with rake, hoe and broom to clean the  
streets, while their wives prepare a  
feast in the church.

THE population of the town of Union,  
in Tolland county, Ct., is 431, its school  
children 95, its "grand list" \$120,616,  
and its public debt \$223. Its tax rate  
is 20 mills. It is reached daily by  
stage, but has two post offices, and it  
sends two representatives to the gen-  
eral assembly, at Hartford. It is a no-  
license town, and has no lawyer and no  
doctor, and its entire vote in Novem-  
ber last was 101, divided, McKisley,  
82; Bryan, 4; Palmer 16, and Lovering  
3.

THE troubles of poor China are  
not ended yet, says the Globe Demo-  
crat. Japan is getting tired of waiting  
for her war indemnity, and threatens  
to foreclose in regard to some of the  
territory which she holds as security  
for the debt. Japan is one of China's  
friends, of course, as against Germany  
and Russia, but she is "hard up" for  
money, and wants China to settle that  
little bill. In the present situation the  
latter country is in almost as much  
danger from her friends as from her  
foes.

It is not surprising that the free-  
silver advocates find their forces break-  
ing away from them, and taking  
ground in favor of absolute fiat money.  
Large numbers of men who supported  
free silver last year are reported from  
all sections of the country as transfer-  
ring their party adhesion from the  
silver ranks to those of the parties and  
organizations favoring an enormous  
issue of paper money by the govern-  
ment. It is entirely logical that the  
men who a year ago were willing to  
see the government issue dollars  
which would be 60 per cent fiat are by  
this time willing to go further and make  
the dollars all fiat.

\$400,000,000 is a good deal of money  
to be sent out of the country every year  
for farm products which our own farm-  
ers could supply. Secretary Wilson  
estimates that nearly this sum was paid  
out last year by the people of this  
country for products of agriculture  
which might have been supplied by  
our own farmers, if they would prop-  
erly study public demands and vary their  
productions with this in mind. Mr.  
Wilson is proving himself the most  
practical man that has been placed at  
the head of the department of agricul-  
ture in many years. His efforts to in-  
duce the farmer of this country to ex-  
periment with and begin the practical  
production of beet sugar is in marked  
contrast with that of Secretary Morton  
under the last administration.



THE LATE MISS FRANCIS E. WILLARD.

ALL that is mortal of the saintly Frances Willard was laid to rest today.  
The First Methodist church of Evanston, her favorite place of wor-  
ship, and in which the services were held, was packed to suffocation  
and thousands were unable to gain admittance. Nearly every country  
on the face of the globe was represented by proxy in the person of one or  
another prominent temperance worker who had been requested by cable so to  
say. The principal address was delivered by Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, the originator  
of the unfortunate temperance temple project, her zeal for which undoubtedly  
cost Miss Willard her life. Mrs. Carse's participation was due to an agreement  
made several years ago with Miss Willard, the latter promising that if Mrs.  
Carse was the first to go before, Miss Willard would speak at her funeral,  
while Mrs. Carse promised that if Miss Willard was the first to be called home  
she would perform a similar melancholy duty. In the face of this promise, the  
committee having charge of the arrangements for the funeral could not do  
otherwise than provide a place for Mrs. Carse. The feeling, however, that the  
devoted temperance leader sacrificed her life by being dragged into the labor  
of raising the immense sum required to relieve the temperance temple of its ob-  
ligations is strong, and it is particularly directed toward those regarded as  
responsible for the embarrassment that surrounds the structure. The interment  
was at Rosehill.

## WORK ON BATTLESHIPS.

Kentucky and Kearsarge Nearing  
Completion—Torpedo Boats.

The battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge are more than half completed,  
and when they are launched as in March they will be more nearly finished  
than any heavily armored vessels  
has been in the history of our navy.  
Each ship has progressed toward com-  
pletion about 50 per cent, the armor is  
ready to be installed and the ma-  
chinery well advanced. The president  
of the Newport News company, where  
the vessels are being built, sends word  
to the department that he hopes to  
put the ships in the water the latter  
part of March. The event is expected  
to be one of much ceremony. The  
same company which is building  
the Illinois, reports that she is 41 per  
cent advanced, or just a little ahead of  
the Wisconsin, being constructed at  
the Union Iron works, San Francisco.  
The Alabama, building at Cramp's,  
is in about the same stage of com-  
pletion as the Illinois. Of the small  
cruisers, the torpedo boats, some are near  
completion that their trial runs are  
expected to come off within a few  
weeks. Before the middle of the sum-  
mer quite a fleet of these fast little  
crafts will be added to the naval  
strength. The Rodgers, building in  
Baltimore, will be one of the first to  
have the trial, and some of the  
Hatchers boats will follow soon after.

## MANY SPANIARDS REJOICE.

Boast Drunk that Others May Follow  
the Maine.

The Havana correspondent of the  
N. Y. Tribune says:  
Notwithstanding the instructions  
from abroad, a painful impression is  
caused in Cuba by the knowledge that  
a considerable element among the  
Spanish classes re-joice with little ac-  
company over the Maine disaster. Span-  
ish army officers have drunk to toasts  
that other vessels of the American  
navy may follow the Maine. In Matanzas  
the Intrusigiente newspaper, La  
Region, publishes an article saying, in  
substance, that the calamity of the  
Maine was a judgment on the United  
States for sending a ship to Havana  
as an affectionate sign of sympathy to-  
ward the suffering and heroic Spanish  
nation. In a frequent Havana res-  
taurant last night, on the bill of fare  
was "chicken a la Maine." While  
aware of these manifestations, Captain  
Sigbee and Consul General Lee con-  
cur in advice against sending further  
war vessels to Havana at present.

## Holden's Positive Pile Cure.

Sufferers use it. Relief will be speedy  
and cure positive and permanent if di-  
rected by the doctor. For sale  
Kelly by F. Pollard, druggists.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every,  
of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflic-  
ted with rheumatism. His right leg  
was swollen the full length, causing  
him great suffering. He was advised  
to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The  
first bottle of it helped him considerably  
and the second bottle effected a  
cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for  
sale by all druggists.

The Mexican Central railway has  
established in Mexico City a Bureau  
of Information which is prepared to  
furnish reliable data as to lands, their  
prices, titles and resources, whether  
grazing, mineral or agricultural; about  
the mining industry; about the desir-  
able locations for manufacturing en-  
terprises; or any general information  
relative to the resources of Mexico.  
latent or developed. Address either:  
A. V. TEMPLE,  
Mgr. Bureau of Information,  
Mexico City.  
G. A. MULLER,  
Com'l Agent, El Paso.

Typeset paper at the HERALD.

**Hood's Pills**  
Are gaining favor rapidly.  
Business men and travel-  
ers carry them in vest  
pockets, ladies carry them  
in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine  
cabinets, friends recommend them to friends. Ne-

## PROOF CONCLUSIVE.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE CON-  
TRASTED.

Strangely Different Results in Two Aus-  
tralian Colonies—Prosperity Under Pro-  
tection For Nation and Individual.  
Where Farm Interests Flourish.

In no section of the globe can the dif-  
ference between the effects of the pro-  
tective tariff and free trade policies be  
more strongly contrasted than in the  
adjoining colonies of Victoria and New  
South Wales in Australia. The older  
colony, New South Wales, adheres rigidly  
to the free trade doctrine of the  
mother country. The younger and more  
progressive colony of Victoria has long  
since adopted the policy of protection.  
The "free trade liar" seems to exist in  
New South Wales as well as in the  
United States and in order to refute  
some gross misrepresentations uttered  
by a member of the New South Wales  
legislature, The Age, of Melbourne,  
epitomizes the following summary of  
facts which constitute the chief ele-  
ments of national prosperity:

First.—That our (Victoria) population,  
measured by density, is nearly four times  
that of New South Wales and is nearly equal  
in absolute numbers, notwithstanding a sum  
of \$10,000,000 of loans spent in New South  
Wales more than in Victoria, besides \$104,500  
spent for immigration in the mother colony  
and a land revenue of \$1,007,000 greater than  
that of Victoria.

Second.—That Victorian dwellings are more  
numerous than those of New South Wales,  
with fewer of the poverty stricken class.  
Third.—That education is more widely dif-  
fused, with almost twice as many libraries  
and more than twice as many books.  
Fourth.—That the destitute asylums of New  
South Wales have almost twice as many in-  
mates as ours and cost almost twice as much  
to maintain.

Fifth.—That our railway enterprise has been  
greater, we having a mile of railway to every  
25 square miles of territory, as against 1 to  
every 119 square miles in New South Wales.

Sixth.—That our postoffices are more num-  
erous absolutely and relatively.  
Seventh.—That the value of our crops is  
greater by more than \$1,000,000; that we more  
than double New South Wales in wheat, are  
more than eight times greater than her in  
oats, nine times in barley, nearly twice in po-  
tatoes, four times greater in vines, nearly  
twice in hay and over 1,000,000 acres more in  
the sum total of all.

Eighth.—That the garden and orchard crops  
of Victoria are worth \$19 per acre against  
\$9 25 in New South Wales, and an aggregate  
of \$218,415 in Victoria against \$49,758 in New  
South Wales.

Ninth.—That New South Wales sheep in 1895  
were 67,617,687 against only 13,180,943 in Vic-  
toria, owing to the wide extent of pasturage  
over the Murray, but that even in this item  
while Victorian flocks are slowly increasing,  
those of New South Wales have had a disas-  
trous decline, according to Mr. Fenton, of  
Melbourne, since 1881 to 1895, a still more fa-  
tal one, according to general estimate.

Tenth.—That while the totals of New South  
Wales have declined since 1881 by 121,  
993, the Victorian increase has been 1,203,933.

Eleventh.—That while the increase of New  
South Wales has been 354,728, Victoria's  
increase has been 347,400.

Twelfth.—That our dairy cows are more  
numerous and our dairy product greater.  
Thirteenth.—That our swine are more num-  
erous and their increase three times as large.

Fourteenth.—That in the details of our in-  
dustry Victorian breadwinners are greater  
and their dependents fewer.

Fifteenth.—That in manufactures our prod-  
ucts are greater, our factories worth more and  
the hands employed greater by some 13,000.

Sixteenth.—That even in primary production  
Victoria has \$184 1/2 lbs. to the square mile  
against 228 7/8 lbs. in New South Wales.

Seventeenth.—That the facts from the pro-  
bate returns show Victorian accumulated  
wealth to be greater and more widely diffused.

Eighteenth.—That Victorian indebtedness is  
very much less than that of New South Wales,  
while her foreign investments and income  
from them are very much greater.

Nineteenth.—That the value of Victorian  
real estate is much greater than in New  
South Wales, and its annual value \$11,676,070  
against \$7,985,643.

Twentieth.—That all this progress has been  
accomplished notwithstanding that the New  
South Wales revenue from land, judged by the  
year 1895-6, is \$1,007,101 larger in the mother  
colony than in Victoria.

Here are a score of conclusive proofs  
that agriculture, industry and invest-  
ment are more prosperous in the pro-  
tection colony of Victoria than in its  
free trade neighbor. It is a great group  
of facts, and protectionists are never  
afraid to present facts, while their free  
trade opponents wriggle and squirm only  
with theories and generalities. Turning  
to the question of foreign trade, which,  
the free traders insist, is "a direct test  
of a nation's progress," The Age refutes  
this idea and ably proves its point as  
follows:

As a matter of fact, a nation's foreign trade  
is often merely its carrying trade and is not  
even in a remote degree an index to its wealth  
production any more than the railway porters  
is a rich man because he carries so many peo-  
ple's luggage. This can be made evident by a  
glance at the following table, taken from Mr.  
Coghlan's latest edition of the "Seven Colo-  
nies."

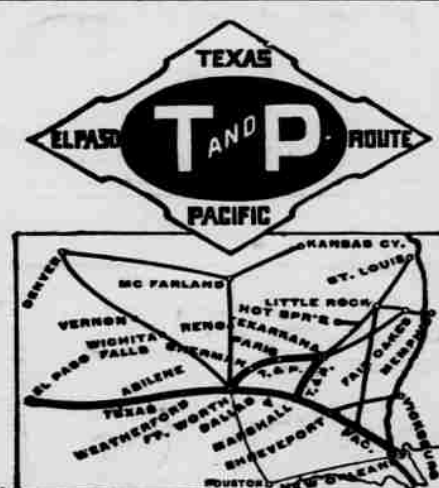
	Total trade per head.
United Kingdom.....	1898-4
France.....	10 11 10
Germany.....	7 1 1
Italy.....	5 2 8
Belgium.....	21 6
Spain.....	8 7 6
Cape Colony.....	14 16 10
Canada.....	12 10 10
Chile.....	10 7 2
United States.....	6 4 11
Australia.....	15 17 10

One has only to observe that Belgium's na-  
tional trade is 8 1/2 times larger than that of  
America to see that it is no test at all of the  
productive ability of the two nations. Ac-  
cording to this exploded theory of exports  
measuring a nation's industrial wealth, Aus-  
tralia is twice as progressive as Germany  
and five times as much so as Spain and Italy,  
while Belgium is three times as progressive as  
America. The thing is a manifest absurdity.

Something to Know.  
It may be worth something to know  
that the very best medicine for restor-  
ing the tired out nervous system to a  
healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This  
medicine is purely vegetable, acts by  
giving tone to the nerves present in the  
stomach, gently stimulates the liver  
and kidneys, and aids these organs in  
throwing off impurities in the blood.  
Electric Bitters improves the appetite,  
aids digestion and is pronounced by  
those who have tried it as "the very best  
blood purifier and nerve tonic."  
Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle  
at W. A. Irvin & Co. Drug store.

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Fields.  
Take the R. G., S. M. & P. Ry.  
for Casas Grandes, San Buen-  
aventura, and the Yaqui gold fields.  
Trains leave Juarez Mondays,  
Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:30 a. m.  
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Mexican City time. Depot opposite  
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Gen'l Traffic Agent.

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Made from distilled water. Ask  
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Inspect this truss be-  
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your money in  
the next.

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and the

### Yaqui Gold Fields.

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And  
Winter

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**Grocer and Importer,**  
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## EL PASO SADDLERY CO.

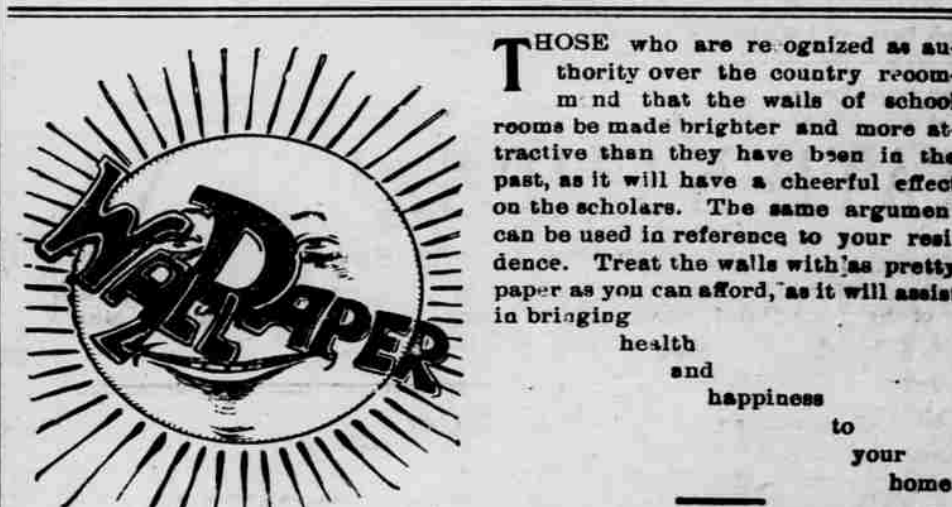
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"The GOOPER"  
Colt Pistols.  
Remington  
Shot Guns,  
&c., &c.

We handle the old reliable Cooper Wagon. Our stock of Saddles and Harness  
is up-to-date in style, quality and price. No trouble to show goods.

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EL PASO.

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This company has business and residence lots for sale on easy  
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Will sell lots on monthly payments. Will exchange lots for  
improved property. Houses built to suit purchasers on easy  
terms. Call at our office in the Sheel on block.

B. F. HAMMETT, Manager.

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and so see the silver lining. You can  
do it from our trains. We go above  
them in places.

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reaches all the principal places of in-  
terest.

Address the undersigned for full and reliable information:  
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Only Standard Gauge Line Running Through  
Sleepers to the City of Mexico.

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New Orleans with lines to  
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS,  
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A CAPACITY OF 500 BUSHELS PER DAY.  
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Hydraulic White Lime  
Correspondence Solicited.